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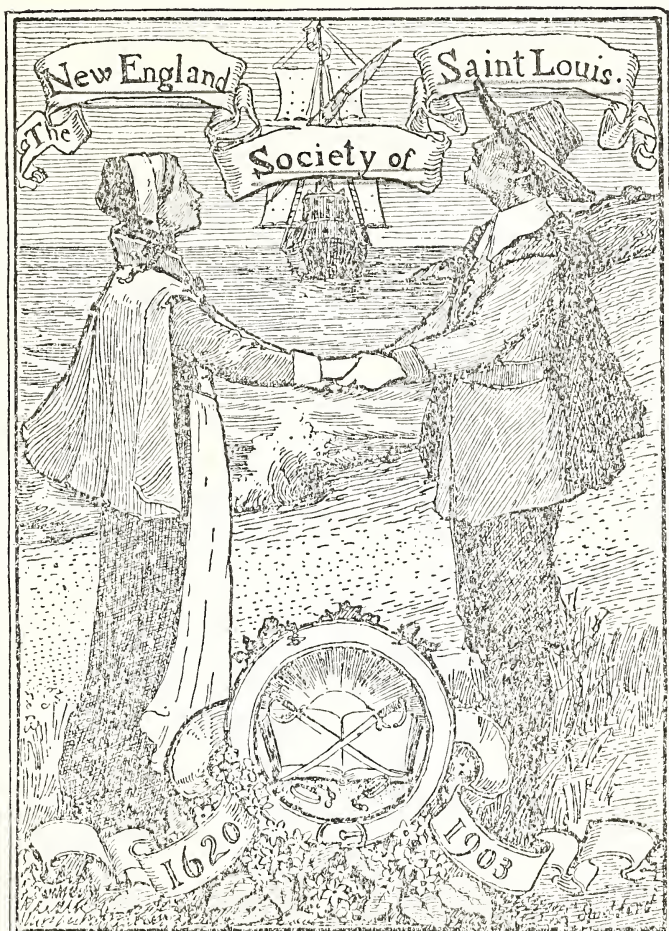


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"O Strong hearts and True! Not one went back in the Mayflower!
No, not one looked back, who had set his hand to the Plowing!"

Nineteenth Annual Reunion
December 21, 1903
At the Washington Hotel

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New England society of St. Louis.

... Annual reunion ... 1st- 19th-20th
1885-1904-1904
(St. Louis, 1885-1904-05)

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1886- 1901, ... Annual celebration ...
1902-19 ... Annual reunion ...

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SHAW CARE [r27f2]

New England Society of Saint Louis

Nineteenth Annual Reunion



Washington Hotel, Saint Louis, December Twenty-
first, Nineteen Hundred Three

St. Louis, Missouri.
W. J. KESL,
234 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1904.

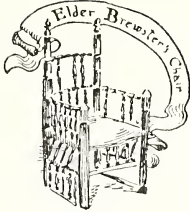
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New England Society

of St. Louis



OFFICERS

President

Frederick N. Judson

Vice-Presidents

Epron Catlin

Geo. T. Cram

Edward R. Hoyt

Secretary

Augustus L. Abbott, Esq.

Treasurer

George M. Bartlett

Executive Committee

W. B. Homer, Esq.

Rev. C. H. Patton, D. D.

Norris B. Gregg

O. L. Whitelaw

Cyrus P. Walbridge

Frank P. Ryan Esq.

OFFICERS OF THE
New England Society of St. Louis
FOR PREVIOUS YEARS

Presidents

| | |
|------------|---------------------|
| 1885 . . . | Henry M. Pollard |
| 1886 . . . | James Richardson |
| 1887 . . . | George E. Leighton |
| 1888 . . . | Edwin S. Rowse |
| 1889 . . . | Henry Hitchcock |
| 1890 . . . | Charles Parsons |
| 1891 . . . | Clark H. Sampson |
| 1892 . . . | Edwin O. Stanard |
| 1893 . . . | Thomas Dimmock |
| 1894 . . . | Marshall S. Snow |
| 1895 . . . | Elmer B. Adams |
| 1896 . . . | George D. Barnard |
| 1897 . . . | Winfield S. Chaplin |
| 1898 . . . | George O. Carpenter |
| 1899 . . . | Lewis B. Tebbetts |
| 1900 . . . | W. B. Homer |
| 1901 . . . | O. L. Whitelaw |
| 1902 . . . | Cyrus P. Walbridge |

Vice-Presidents

| | |
|------------|---------------------|
| 1885 . . . | Elmer B. Adams |
| | Alvah Mansur |
| 1886 . . . | Edwin O. Stanard |
| | Melvin L. Gray |
| | Rev. J. C. Learned |
| | Rev. Geo. E. Martin |
| 1887 . . . | Daniel Catlin |
| | Daniel T. Jewett |

- 1888 . . . Rev. George E. Martin
Clark H. Sampson
Denham Arnold
- 1889 . . . Charles Parsons
Carlos S. Greeley
William H. Pulsifer
- 1890 . . . Charles W. Barstow
Robert M. Hubbard
Lewis B. Tebbetts
- 1891 . . . Cyrus B. Burnham
Edmund T. Allen
Fred'k N. Judson
- 1892 . . . Thomas Dimmock
Rev. James W. Ford
Ethan A. Hitchcock
- 1893 . . . Charles W. S. Cobb
George S. Drake
Thomas D. Kimball
- 1894 . . . Cyrus P. Walbridge
Everett W. Pattison
Delos R. Haynes
- 1895 . . . Truman A. Post
Bradley D. Lee
Edward C. Rowse
- 1896 . . . George O. Carpenter
David I. Bushnell
Joseph W. Fairbanks
- 1897 . . . Charles E. Whitman
George W. Parker
T. Griswold Comstock
- 1898 . . . Stephen A. Bemis
Augustus F. Shapleigh
William B. Dean

- 1899 . . . Francis H. Ludington
 Lewis E. Collins
 Rev. William Short
- 1900 . . . Geo. D. Davis
 Geo. A. Newcomb
 Gaius Paddock
- 1901 . . . Geo. A. Baker
 John F. Shepley
 Horatio N. Spencer
- 1902 . . . Lucien R. Blackmer
 James G. Butler
 Clinton Rowell

Executive Committee

- 1885 . . . Frank A. Pratt
 George D. Barnard
 Lewis E. Snow
 Lewis E. Collins
 Fred'k W. Drury
- 1886 . . . Clark H. Sampson
 Francis H. Ludington
 Henry M. Pollard
 Lyman B. Ripley
 C. M. Woodward
- 1887 . . . Henry M. Pollard
 Edward S. Rowse
 Clark H. Sampson
 James Richardson
 Fred'k N. Judson
 Lewis B. Tebbetts
- 1888 . . . Rev. J. G. Merrill
 George E. Leighton
 Robert M. Hubbard

| | |
|------------|--|
| 1889 . . . | Edward S. Rowse Edmund T. Allen |
| 1889 . . . | Thomas Dimmock |
| 1890 . . . | Alvah Mansur Marshall S. Snow |
| 1891 . . . | Chas. Parsons Delos R. Haynes |
| 1892 . . . | Clark H. Sampson George D. Barnard |
| 1893 . . . | Edward O. Stanard George O. Carpenter |
| 1894 . . . | Thomas Dimmock Winfield S. Chaplin |
| 1895 . . . | Marshall S. Snow William B. Dean |
| 1896 . . . | Bradley D. Lee Elmer B. Adams |
| 1897 . . . | George A. Newcomb George D. Barnard |
| 1898 . . . | Thos. D. Kimball Cyrus P. Walbridge |
| 1899 . . . | Geo. O. Carpenter Everett W. Pattison |
| 1900 . . . | E. C. Eliot T. G. Comstock |

Treasurer

| | |
|------------|-------------------|
| 1885 . . . | Oscar L. Whitelaw |
|------------|-------------------|

Secretary

| | |
|------------|-------------------|
| 1885 . . . | William B. Homer |
| 1900 . . . | Melvin H. Stearns |

Objects of the Society

C The New England Society of Saint Louis was organized in 1885 for good fellowship and the honoring of a worthy ancestry.

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Terms of Membership

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Initiation Fee | \$5 00 |
| Annual Dues | 5 00 |

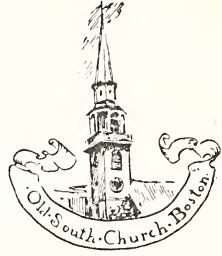
C Any person of good moral character, of New England birth or rearing, or a descendant of a male or female native of any of the New England States, shall be eligible to become a member of the society.

Address

AUGUSTUS L. ABBOTT, *Secretary*,
412 Security Building.

America

*My Country! 'Tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died!
Land of the Pilgrim's pride!
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring.*



*My native country, thee—
Land of the noble free—
Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills,
My heart with rapture thrills,
Like that above!*

*Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees
Sweet freedom's song;
Let mortal tongues awake;
Let all that breathe partake;
Let rocks their silence break,
The sound prolong!*

*Our father's God! to thee,
Author of liberty,
To Thee we sing;
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God, our King!*

PROCEEDINGS

AT THE

Nineteenth Annual Reunion

HELD

DECEMBER TWENTY-FIRST, 1903

*In Commemoration of the Two Hundred Eighty-
Third Anniversary of the Landing of the
Pilgrims.*



The annual reunion of the New England Society of St. Louis was held at the Washington Hotel, on the night of the 21st of December, 1903.

The accompanying diagram shows the names of those present.

Menu

Blue Point Cocktails

Cream of Celery

Celery

Olives

Almonds

Filet Sole Normande

Potatoes Parisienne

Tenderloin of Beef

New England Cider
or
Sauterne

Carrots and Peas

Punch Washington

Breast of Teal Duck

Combination Salad

Ice Cream

Cheese

Cake

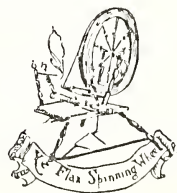
Coffee



Standish House
Duxbury
1661

Musical Program

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| March | - | - | - | - | - | - | "Tannhauser" |
| Hungarian Reminiscence | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Intermezzo | - | - | - | - | - | - | "Hearts and Flowers" |
| Mexican Dances | - | - | - | - | - | - | <i>a</i> Media Noche <i>b</i> Chloe |
| Overture | - | - | - | - | - | - | "Bridal Rose" |
| Songs | - | - | - | - | - | - | <i>a</i> Amorita <i>b</i> Answer <i>c</i> The Nightingale |
| Intermezzo | - | - | - | - | - | - | "Winona" |
| Selections | - | - | - | - | - | - | "Lucia d'Lammermoor" |
| March | - | - | - | - | - | - | "Carmen" |



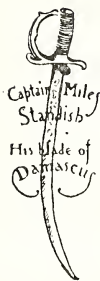
Addresses

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—FOREFATHER'S DAY

MR. FREDERICK N. JUDSON

Laws, freedom, truth, and faith in God
Came with those exiles o'er the waves,
And where their pilgrim feet have trod,
The God they trusted guards their graves.

—Leonard Bacon.



NEW ENGLAND EDUCATION FROM THE STANDPOINT OF AN ORIENTAL

HIS EXCELLENCY, WONG KAI KAH
Vice-Commissioner of the Imperial Chinese Commission

“By nature men are nearly alike; but
by practice they get to be wide apart.”—Confucius.

PURITAN AND CAVALIER

HON. JOHN M. ALLEN
Of Mississippi

“‘We want a Cavalier,’ said she, holding out both
her hands, as if to offer them. ‘And a Cavalier ye
shall have,’ said I, taking hold of both of them.”

—Sterne.

THE YANKEE AND THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE

MR. WALTER B. STEVENS
Secretary of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition

“I sing New England, as she lights her fire
In every prairie's midst; and where the bright
Enchanting stars shine pure through Southern night,
She still is there the guardian on the tower,
To open for the world a purer hour.”

—William Ellery Channing.

THE CELTIC INVASION OF NEW ENGLAND

MR. WILLIAM MARION REEDY
President of the Saint Patrick Society

“Th' more I see iv thim, th' more I says to mesilf
that th' rale boney fide Irishman is no more thin a
foreigner born away from home.”—Mr. Dooley.

The Addresses

The Addresses

President's Address

FOREFATHERS' DAY.

MR. FREDERICK N. JUDSON:

Laws, freedom, truth, and faith in God
Came with those exiles o'er the waves,
And where their pilgrim feet have trod,
The God they trusted guards their graves.

—*Leonard Bacon.*

Ladies and gentlemen of the New England Society
and our invited guests:

WELCOME to this the nineteenth anniversary of the New England Society of St. Louis, commemorating the two hundred and eighty-third anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims. It is said that there are now fifteen millions of descendants of New England ancestors in the population of the United States, and such is the enthusiastic veneration of these descendants for their New England ancestry, that New England Societies are found for the commemoration of this great anniversary wherever the sons and daughters of New England ancestry are gathered throughout the civilized world. It is not mere pride in a distinguished ancestry, or in a long lineage, that is the inspiration of these occasions. In the presence of our guest, the representative of the Emperor of China, we should be modest in boasting of our lineage, for he comes from a country whose civilization was

hoary with antiquity before ours was born and of an ancestry far antedating our civilization and he may well smile at any claims of long descent.

¶ The basis of this Society is broad and comprehensive. It includes not merely those of New England birth, but all of New England lineage, and there are some among us who have a divided allegiance and take pride in an ancestry wherein both Puritan and Cavalier are represented. But there is no part of our common country which means more to its descendants than New England, and in no section are historic associations more carefully cherished or descendants more cordially welcomed when they return to their ancestral home. Many of you doubtless have taken part in these Old Home celebrations, which are the annually recurring features in our New England towns. As we return to the old streets that were familiar to us in childhood, we find new men and strange faces. Some times the quiet New England village of our childhood is transformed into a factory town with an alien race in control. We realize:

"The old order changeth, yielding place to new,
"And God fulfills himself in many ways,
"Lest one good custom should corrupt the world."

¶ But such associations, however cherished in our memories, are far from being the main feature to be recalled on such an occasion. If we had but our family and old home associations, such commemorations would lose their great significance. We are proud of our New England ancestry because of their principles, their ideals of character and citizenship, which stand forth as beacon lights in human history. They were law-abiding, liberty-loving God-fearing

people. Such were the ideals which they cherished, and which we honor in honoring their memory.

¶ The true anniversary of the Pilgrims is not the day of their landing, but the day of their signing the famous compact in the cabin of the *Mayflower*, nearly a month before the landing, when their good ship was anchored off Cape Cod. It was then when they saw signs of dissension in their midst that they signed this famous compact, wherein they bound themselves by their laws and constitutions to be made and framed by them. It is said by Goldwin Smith that this was the first of the great steps that established an independent Puritan Commonwealth in America, which divorced itself forever from the feudalism of past ages.

¶ What is the great principle for which the Puritans stand in our life of to-day? How strange would one of their figures appear in modern society! As strange as that of a medieval baron or a crusader. Yet conceive for a moment the appearance in a Puritan society of the fifteenth century, of a modern political "boss," or a franchise jobber, or even of a walking delegate!

¶ Changed indeed are the times we live in from those of the Puritans. Their life was simple, ours is complex. Their faith may seem to us narrow, their whole conception of life strained and forbidding. In our pleasure-loving, materialistic age, the Cavalier may appear a more attractive ideal than the Puritan. But whatever the Puritan's defects, his conception of duty was lofty and enobling. He always looked upon life and life's duties seriously. He was never too busy with money-making or money-spending for

attendance on his town meeting or his general court. Life had no meaning to him except in the performance of duty. He demanded his rights as a means of performing his duties. His ideal was achievement, not enjoyment. The town meeting was possible as the basis of government because of the men that made the town meeting. The dangers which seem to threaten our civilization, the popular indifference to civic duty, the commercialism which absorbs our best energies and debases our public life, can only be remedied in the last analysis by a return to the spirit of the Puritan and to his serious sense of the responsibility of citizenship. Though we find much in the Puritan that is not congenial to us, none the less do we need in our modern life the Puritan's lofty and ennobling sense of duty. We may have wandered far from the Puritan faith, his conception of life may be narrow and forbidding, but God forbid that we should ever abandon the ideals of the Puritan!

Our meeting to-night is held under exceptional and inspiring circumstances. We are on the eve of celebrating in St. Louis the centennial anniversary of the Louisiana purchase. Some of our New England ancestors did not approve of that purchase. But others were active in bringing it about, guided by the wise statesmanship of the Virginia President, Thomas Jefferson. We have with us the distinguished Commissioner to the Exposition from the Chinese Empire and honored representatives of the National Commission as well as the World's Fair Commission. Our own city and State were included in the original grants to the Massachusetts and Plymouth Colonies, as the western boundary of the grants was the Pacific

Ocean. Greatest of all the exhibits in this coming Exhibition will be the spectacle of the self-governing commonwealths of liberty-loving, law-abiding, God-fearing peoples, which have been in great measure planted and developed by men of New England ancestry. It is in this the greatest of all the exhibitions that those of New England birth and New England ancestry may take a just and lasting pride. (Applause.)

¶ Ladies and gentlemen, the greatest concern of our New England ancestors was education. The first serious business the Pilgrims undertook was establishing a college and common schools. No part of the world has been so engrossed with educational questions as New England. We received our New England education because our parents gave it to us. We have one with us to-night who came from the other side of the world to secure that New England education, and surely His Excellency, Wong Kai Kah is entitled to be enrolled as a New Englander through his voluntary adoption, a New England Alma Mater. There is therefore a singular appropriateness on this occasion in hearing from him on New England Education from the Standpoint of an Oriental. I now have the pleasure of introducing him to you.

NEW ENGLAND EDUCATION FROM THE
STANDPOINT OF AN ORIENTAL

BY HIS EXCELLENCY, WONG KAI KAH,
*Vice Commissioner of the Imperial Chinese
Commission.*

"By nature men are nearly alike; but
By practice they get to be wide apart."—*Confucius.*

Q Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I feel greatly honored in being asked to come this evening and to meet you all. And I feel doubly honored in being welcomed here, not as the representative of the Chinese government, as the Vice Commissioner of the Imperial Chinese Commission, but as one of the members of the New England society and as one of the New Englanders; and of this distinction I feel prouder than of all the long line of ancestry that I could enumerate to you and all the high lines of title that are attached to my name. (Applause.) I shall always cherish this meeting in my memory. This will be one of the pleasantest memories that I have. In future, when added years bring on the snowy locks and the infirmities of age, I shall look back upon to-night's gathering as one of the green spots, always bright with vernal bloom. And so, ladies and gentlemen, you give me pleasure to-night, and you give me pleasure in future. For this, I thank you. When your honored President asked me to come and to say

something, it was my original intention to have a speech prepared if time and the pressure of business permitted; but, on thinking the matter over I refrained from so doing because what poor literary effort I might prepare for presentation to this select and literary assembly would be very much like the humblest fire-fly trying to make itself recognized in a room filled with electric light. (Applause.)

¶ But, seriously, what need is there of oratorical efforts, of eloquence, of word painting, of studied and elegant sentences, to make New England and New Englanders grander than they are and greater than they are? So I will tell you something of the education we received, in the simple and homely words that were taught me when I was being educated at Hartford in the State of Connecticut.

¶ In the years 1872, '3, '4 and '5, the Chinese Government sent to this country and to be scattered in New England one hundred and twenty young men, their ages ranging from nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, but not older than fourteen. We came here total strangers to the country, to your manners, your customs, even your language. We knew nothing of America or of Americans. We passed our Chinese examination before we came. We left all that we loved behind us, thousands of miles behind us. At that time, America was not much known to China, nor were the Americans, and many rumors were heard about our coming here, perhaps never to return. We came. We were received, not only with open doors and open arms but with open hearts by these great, good, large-hearted New England men and women. We were not looked upon as strangers

or students coming here to study; we were treated in each instance as one of the family. We were called boys of the family, and we received the same treatment from the people as if we were their children, and these old-time teachers we look upon as if they were our parents, and they were truly our parents in every sense of the word. Our young minds were then filled with love and reverence for our own parents, and we transferred that love and reverence to the old teachers of New England. We were taught first in the homes. We went to churches and we were taught to fear God and to love men. First impressions always last lifelong, and these impressions we still retain. Besides being educated, we had good opportunities to learn self-reliance. We were, in those times, still dressed in the Chinese costume and we were very popular. Well—the word popular, you can take it in any sense you like—we were popular with the boys. We went to the public schools for six months or a year after our arrival. We learned self-reliance. That is, a tug at our hair meant the contraction of a muscle and a blow, and whenever we were rash enough to strike that blow there was always a call “A ring! a ring!” We didn’t know what the ring meant, but it was soon taught us. (Laughter.) But I must say it was all fair play. We were only boys, and only boys of our size were allowed to tackle us, and it was not scientific boxing, in those days, it was simply give and take and we gave as much as we took. (More laughter.) And then, too, we were taught to be manly, in not squealing; and we did not squeal. (Laughter.)

¶ Well, it was, then, in those years that we learned what was so useful to us in our after lives. We

stayed in all nine years; from family to school, from one school to another, until we went to college. Then the memorable year of 1881 came, when we were recalled. We said good bye to all those good people in silent grief; many of us wept; all the ties we had formed during nine years were to be torn asunder in one hour and that hour we were to embark for China. But memories remain, and memories always sweet; education remained with us, education that was to arm us in the struggle in this life; and the moral influence inculcated into our young minds always remained with us and uplifted us. On returning to China I must not omit to say that we of the gentry class are not destitute of family connections or high influences, still for twenty years we had to struggle. We had to struggle to break down the wall of conservatism, and there is where education helped us, and there is where the moral influence protected us from taking unfair advantage of people, and I think I can challenge any of the Chinese or foreigners who knew anything of us, in China or in this country, to say if we in the twenty years struggle ever took any means that was not strictly fair in fighting our way to recognition by the Chinese government, and that is what the New England people taught us. We have not been back now for twenty-two years, and death has called many of us away; but I must say that all those who died, died honorably; died without a stain to their names. During the war between China and France, when the Chinese government fought against the might and main of the French in Foo-Chow, six of them died and every man was shot in the front. And in the battle of Yalu four more men died, and

in the battle of Wai Hai Wai two more men were killed; and the monuments to them that stand on the site where they fell or where their bones were laid to rest testify to bravery, and that bravery began in New England. (Applause.) Those of us who were more fortunate, and who have now reached a certain state of life in China where they have something to say in the governing of the people have never forgotten New England nor the Americans. We have always raised our voices in behalf of America and of Americans. This appointment of mine, altogether unsolicited on my part, was given to me because of my avowed friendliness toward Americans; and I may thank my government for putting me on this Commission, because I can once more see America and Americans and especially New England and New Englanders.

¶ Now this an assembly to whom I have two appeals to make. Appeals particularly appropriate to be made to you, the sons and daughters of those pilgrim fathers who came in spite of all the perils of the sea to this country to found this great republic, the greatest within the knowledge of human history. The first appeal that I want to make is to your moral sense, that I know is very high within you, because you are the descendants of the New England forefathers. When we boys were in this country, we were called students. We were sent by our government as students and the communication our government made to yours mentioned and stated the word "students" and your government accepted us as such. And we were from nine to fourteen years old, and we were "students." We came here to study your lan-

guage. We were called students. Very well. After the year 1881, after I was recalled, you had this Anti-Chinese Act. The Chinese Exclusion law was drawn up, in 1884, I believe, and ten years afterwards, in 1894, your government asked our government to make a treaty with you to assist your government in limiting the Chinese emigration. That demand was made of our government. I do not want to offend you, but I say dare your government put such an affront upon a European nation? I believe not. At least, you never did! However, our government accepted your proposition and made a treaty with you, in 1894. Our Minister, Yang Yu, at that time representing China in Washington, reserved the right of five classes to come to this country, relying upon the integrity and honesty of the American government and people to see that these five classes were actually allowed to land here. And these five classes are officials, merchants, doctors, teachers and students. And that instrument was signed and delivered; ratified by your Senate and by our Emperor. Very well. Now what do I find? I will leave the other classes; I will not mention them; I am talking about education to-night, and the word student, I find, has been defined by some legal luminary of your Treasury Department to be one who comes to this country to study the higher branches; studies which he can not pursue in his own country. You have lawyers in this assembly, you have professors, you have men who know the English language thoroughly and perfectly, and I ask you: Can you find in any dictionary, Worcester or Webster, American or English, abridged or unabridged, the word student so defined? (Prolonged

applause.) The gentleman of the Treasury Department at Washington was, no doubt, a singularly perfect man. Perhaps he was an extraordinary moralist; he was, perhaps, apprehensive that the students of China, young men from nine to fourteen, might come to this country and contaminate the morals of this seventy-five millions of good people! Or, it may be that he was a great scholar, one of those purest scholars, who wants to see English spoken in the most correct form and has some doubts as to the purity of the English as spoken by the Americans, and therefore he wanted the Chinese youth to learn that English elsewhere, before coming to this country to be educated in the higher branches! (Prolonged laughter and applause.)

¶ However that may be, when he was looking in the dictionary he did not use both his eyes; he used one eye only, and the other eye he cast about to search for popularity from a certain class; but I am sure that even that certain class would have no objection to Chinese young men from nine to fourteen years of age coming to this country to learn the language before taking the higher studies. However, he took that stand, and it is on record. And I would like to know, when your pilgrim fathers, coming over in the Mayflower, reached Plymouth, knelt on the sands, with bowed heads, to give thanks to the Almighty, did they in their prayers breath a word about the commandment that Almighty gave them to "Do unto others as ye would that others do unto you?" I sincerely believe that they did, and I think they prayed to God that they be given in this world the chance to do unto others as they would that others do unto them,

and I know they commended, by their actions as well as by their words, such a doctrine as this golden commandment, to their descendants. (Applause.) And again, gazing upon the monument at Bunker Hill where those heroes of glorious memory fought and fell, what did they fight for, what did they bleed for, what did they give up their lives for? Against their taxation without representation. And what is taxation without representation, and what is that golden rule, Do unto others as ye would have others do unto you?

¶ You can state it all in one word, Reciprocity. And do you call it reciprocity when your diplomats are daily demanding of the Chinese foreign office concessions, privileges and trade, for all of that favored nation clause, when you even debar the young men of my country from coming to learn your language? Is that reciprocity? And again, the best time for a man to get an impression of a country is in youth. That is the only time to learn a language, to become susceptible to your moral influence. A young man is like a fertile field, that will take any seed and the seed will grow and yield abundantly. Here you are spending millions sending missionaries to China and yet you will not allow our young men to come here and imbibe your moral, Christian influence at your own firesides! (Prolonged applause.) I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for your receiving me so kindly, because I know your sense of right and sense of fair play.

¶ Now, the other appeal I want to make to the business instincts of the so-called Yankees of this country. I believe the Yankees are the best business men

the world can produce. At least you have that reputation. (Laughter.) Now, I would ask you, is it politic to keep these young men out of your country while long-headed European statesmen are opening their arms, their schools and their homes to receive Chinese young men. There are agents coming over and over again to have young men sent to those countries, not only to study the "higher branches" but to pursue the rudimentary studies, and even their languages. Why do they ask for them? Simply because they know in ten years, in twenty years, these young men will become important factors in our government, both politically and commercially, and they know they will get assistance from them. Why is it? It is for trade, and to-day you are looking for trade. Why are you making that canal across the Isthmus of Panama? You created a nation to do that. (Applause and laughter.) And why are your diplomats in our country fighting tooth and nail against all Europe for the Open Door policy? Because of the trade. You gentlemen are always far sighted, and you know that some day, and that day not very distant—England is taking the lead now—when European doors will be closed against your trade. Even Cobden is losing influence in England, and that movement will soon be followed by other European countries, and there is only one country left for you for free trade and that is China, and you are going there and know you are going there, because, when your interstate commerce has grown so great and when the overproduction of your materials and goods have reached such a pitch that you must have an outlet for your surplus you will have to go

there. And if you mean to go there, why don't you try to make some friends there, perhaps not for yourselves but for the coming generation? To-day America stands the best with China, and I can say here honestly and truly, from my heart, China, both the Chinese government and people, merchants and citizens, think much more of America to-day than of any other country. Why? Because, during our late troubles in the North, the humane conduct of your officers and men have won the hearts of the Chinese; and the diplomats, acting under the instructions of your government, have been very moderate and very generous in dealing with our government after the trouble, and, knowing the distress, financially, of our government and people, you have waived your claim to exact indemnity in gold and you are accepting it in silver. All these things have produced fine impressions, and these things I would ask you all to continue; but as long as you bar our young men from coming here, they will go to other countries to study. They will go to Japan, they will go to Europe. I have here just a few sentences which I have taken from a book written by Mr. Robert E. Lewis of the University of Vermont. He is the Secretary of the Christian Association in the East. His book is called *The Educational Conquest of the Far East*. Here is the following paragraph, referring to the year 1901-2. "A score of well selected men were sent to America, but Japan attracted larger numbers because of its proximity and the similarity of the written language, and because of the well known, severe and unpleasant experience of Chinese students at the hands of the Emigration officers in America. Early in

1902 there were 217 Chinese students in Japan; now they are numbered by the thousands." This is written by an American gentleman. Now these young men go to Europe, or Japan, or England; there they study, and there their first impressions are formed. In years to come when they become factors in our government and you want our trade and these young men rule, both politically and socially, and you apply to them, of course they will be very polite to you, as long as you send gunboats and battle ships and all that along—they will be very courteous, you know, but there is a want of sympathy between you and them; there is a want of understanding. They have never been to America. They have no idea of you; what they know about you would be from hearsay in Europe and what Europeans say about you, and, if human nature is to be trusted, I do not think the Europeans will give you a very flattering description, at least not so flattering a description as you would give yourselves (laughter). What they see of you they will see through the glasses of the European manufacturer, and I am very sure the glasses which they see through will distort you—will distort their definitions of you, rather. However it is now, the second generation may not remember all the good deeds of the Americans of to-day towards China, because I understand the good only lives after one is dead, and America won't be dead by the second generation, it will be very much alive. But you may go there, and you may get what you want, of most things, by force, but you can never get commerce by force. You must get the merchants to buy from you, and you must have people friendly to you to buy

from you, and there is where I am afraid you will find your mistake, unless you alter somewhat the present stringency of your laws or their interpretation. And is it right for this generation to sow the wind and let the next generation reap the whirlwind? However, ladies and gentlemen, I have now made my two appeals, and I want to thank you for your kindly listening to me. I may have spoken too freely and frankly. I may have stepped on dangerous ground, but it is a relief to a man to talk to a family circle like this, because I am one of the New Englanders. (Prolonged applause.) And it is a relief, too, for me to throw off that diplomatic cloak that covers so many sins and distorts so many truths. And once I learned, in my younger days, in the City of Hartford, that when one is convinced that what he has to say is the truth, let the truth be spoken in no halting manner, in no ambiguous words, and let him come out with the truth, for the things of this earth may pass away but truth is eternal; and this was taught me in a New England family, in New England churches and New England schools. Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you for your indulgence. (Prolonged applause attended the close of His Excellency's address, and when he, shortly thereafter, attempted to take his departure from the room to catch a train, he was stopped with many outstretched hands and words of congratulation.)

C The President: Ladies and gentlemen, our adopted New England brother, Wong Kai Kah, is shortly to leave us to go back to his native land on a visit, and I ask you to drink with me to his good health and happy voyage and safe return to us.

¶ After the toast, and when those present resumed their seats, the President continued:

¶ We are, to-night, all Puritans, and we are also all Cavaliers. I know of no one in this country who is better fitted to respond to that broad and catholic sentiment, which represents all of the people—the true national spirit of the United States, than our genial friend, Hon. John M. Allen, of Mississippi, of the National Commission. He has come here to-night at a good deal of personal sacrifice and inconvenience, and I am sure you will join with me in giving him a hearty greeting. (Loud applause.)

PURITAN AND CAVALIER.

HON. JOHN M. ALLEN, OF MISSISSIPPI.

“We want a Cavalier,” said she, holding out both her hands, as if to offer them.
“And a Cavalier ye shall have,” said I, taking hold of both of them.”—*Sterne*.

¶ Mr. President, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the New England Society: I do not know of anything that shows more conclusively the progress of the times and the human race than finding myself here, attempting to lie to a lot of New England Yankees. (Laughter.) I can remember back to the time when I did not think any greater reproach could be cast

upon a person than to call him a New England Yankee. The second war I wanted to engage in was one with old England, to whip her until she took New England back. But times have changed some, and I begin to recognize now that there are some tolerably good people who have come from New England. It is true that they say they came to this country not so much to establish this great Republic as to get to a country where they could worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience and make everybody else do the same. I know that there are a good many false opinions out in the world about New England and the Puritans. I was sitting in the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives once, and Mr. Cannon came in and he said, "Well, Grout,"—Mr. Grout was from Vermont—"I heard Bob Ingersoll speak last night." "Well," Grout said, "What did Bob speak about?" "Well," he says, "I will tell you one story he told. There was a man up in New England at the point of death and they sent for a minister." Possibly Brother Short might have been up in that country at that time; I don't know. "And so they asked this minister to come in and talk to this man. And he went, and he said 'My brother, do you know you are very near to death?' He says 'Yes, I rather think I am, from all I can feel and hear about it.' 'Well,' he says, 'have you made any preparation for the other world?' 'I have not,' he replied. 'Well,' he says, 'don't you know that unless you repent and ask forgiveness and pardon that you are going to a much worse country than this?' 'Well,' the fellow says, 'I don't know so well about that, parson.' 'You don't? Why,' he exclaimed, 'have you

never been taught? 'Yes,' he says, 'I have been taught that; but parson, let me tell you, I was born up here in New England on a farm. I started out, as soon as I was able to do anything, picking up rocks on these hillsides and piling them in piles, and I worked on that farm until I was about broke; and then I married a wife. She was a well-meaning woman, but a woman with aspirations above a New England farm, and,' he says, 'I have lived on that same farm and tried to make a living there farming and gratifying that wife's aspirations, and now, parson, if they have anything worse in any other country than I have gone through, let them bring it on.'"
(Laughter.)

¶ Now I believe somewhat in the effect of climatic conditions upon the people. I do not think the Cavaliers had all the good, nor did the New Englanders have it all. I want to tell you, my friends, I have never seen a man yet that didn't have a pretty good opinion of the place of his own nativity, who did not have a good, big streak of the poltroon in him. I have never seen a man yet who thought the place of his nativity was the whole think, who was not a very narrow minded bigot. I have, I think, grown out of all the provincialism and sectionalism with which I was ever invested. I am, to-day, although once a common soldier, anxious to shed my blood to dis sever this union, I am, to-day, as thoroughly and patriotic an American as walks the earth in this great country of ours. (Applause.) And there are just lots of good people all over this country. And I want to say, just as I go along, to my friend from China, that his appeal was a very just and well-timed one. (Ap-

plause.) It is astonishing how kindly the Chinese people have dealt with us in view of the very excessively stringent legislation we had about Chinese emigration in this country.

C The truth is, that this legislation was enacted by demagogues, of whom I was one (laughter), because they were intimidated by what is known as organized labor in this country. (Applause.) The same people that demanded that legislation are the people that took the driver off the hearse yesterday in Chicago because he didn't have a union label on his coat. And I want to say that, with this broad spirit of Americanism that I claim to possess, there is no man in this country who has a higher regard for and more sympathy with honest labor than I have. And yet there is no man in this country readier than I am to do anything in his power to support the doctrine that every man in this land of ours has the right to work for such wages as he is willing to contract for if it takes every man in the United States Army to enforce that right. (Prolonged applause.) And with something of Democratic partisanship in my nature also, I have not so much of it that I cannot see some good that is done by somebody else, and I am not one of those Democrats to-day that is ready to condemn whoever the parties may be that have created a republic in order to give us a canal to put us closer to China. (Applause and laughter.)

C I think myself, that we ought to have a canal—(A voice: "And we are going to have it!") And I think, myself, if we cannot get it by the sort of diplomacy we first tried we ought to have it by the sort of diplomacy we are trying now. (Applause.) It is said,

you know, that human nature is very much the same all the world over except in New England and there it is according to circumstances. Well now, that is another slander on New England. You know circumstances have a great deal to do with human nature in every part of the world. We have had down with us a good many New Englanders. You know the greatest orator my State ever had, and that, probably, the South has produced, S. S. Prentice, was a New Englander. He was my pattern, and had very much the same sort of oratory that I have. (Laughter.) But I notice when they come down our way they soon fall into our habits, and into the habits of the people that they used to have down there. Of course, they are all changed there now. And I want to compliment this Society. This is the first banquet that I have been to in St. Louis that comes really up to my standard; the first place where I have had cider to drink. In behalf of the White Ribboners of my State, I want to thank you for that. (Applause and laughter.) But, as I was saying, when Mr. Pentice came down there he soon learned, under the genial influence of that mild climate and bright sunshine—he soon learned to drink whiskey, play poker and fight duels, which, as you know, were exclusively Southern habits at that time. (Laughter.) Now, I do not want to be personal in my remarks, but I have heard things about my friend Mr. Parsons here. He came down in Mississippi. He didn't come to stay very long, but he fell in love with a girl down there whose father had negroes, and I think he was a little afraid Mr. Parsons was not real sound on the slavery question. The match never came off. Mr. Parsons

came back north, but if he had married that girl, I have no doubt he would have been fighting with me shoulder to shoulder in the Confederate army. (Laughter.)

C I know—I believe I know—that most of the sectional prejudice in this country grows out of the fact that people do not understand exactly the environments of other people. One of the greatest men I think I ever was close to and knew very well was the late Thomas B. Reed of Maine. I had a chance to know him very well, and notwithstanding we were from very different sections, and were very different in our politics, we were very good friends. Mr. Reed was prejudiced against some of our methods down South, yet I am very much inclined to believe if he had been among us he would have been in favor of practicing the same methods. I say that not in any jest, but I believe it is true. It is very hard for a man in Maine to put himself in the place of a man in Mississippi and know just exactly what ought to be done with the negro vote. And he said to me, when we were discussing what was known as the Force Bill—he was a great advocate of the Force Bill—walking up the street with him one day—“Allen, you all call this a force bill; it should be more properly termed ‘An act entitled an Act to limit the privileges of certain Southern gentlemen in the matter of counting the electoral vote.’” (Laughter.)

C Ladies and gentlemen, I am very glad to have been your guest to-night. I am sorry to have put myself, as Mr. Judson says, to some trouble to come here only to have made this poor sort of a speech. There was one thing that I did not hear my friend

refer to in this thanks to the New Englanders tonight for the education they gave him. I offer it to him as a friendly little suggestion. Not long since, as he will recall, we were at a dinner together, and he went into an explanation of the process of squeezing the ladies' feet in China. He said he knew we were somewhat prejudiced against it in this country, and I showed him just why that was, and offered him a little friendly advice that I wanted him to take back to China, and I offer it again. I told him we didn't squeeze the feet in this country; that we found that squeezing the hand was a very much more comfortable process, both to the squeezor and the squeezee. (Laughter and prolonged applause.)

C The President: Ladies and gentlemen: It would be hard to find a great enterprise, of national moment, in this country which had not found it necessary to have some help from the men of New England. Pre-eminently is this the case with the World's Fair Exposition. Those who know what has been and is being accomplished in this great undertaking realize how much of it is due to the effective though silent work of Walter B. Stevens, the Secretary. (Applause.) I think we do ourselves honor, New Englanders, in doing honor to our fellow New Englander, Mr. Walter B. Stevens, whom I have the pleasure of introducing to you. (Applause.)

THE YANKEE AND THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

MR. WALTER B. STEVENS

Secretary of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

"I sing New England, as she lights her fire
In every prairie's midst; and where the bright
Enchanting stars shine pure through Southern night,
She still is there the guardian on the tower,
To open for the world a purer hour."

—*William Ellery Channing.*

C Mr. Dooley once remarked to his friend of Archey road.

¶ “We are a gr-reat people, Hinmissy, and the best of it is we know it.”

¶ The characteristic upon which the New Englander is to be most congratulated is his self-knowledge. A vain-glorious Yankee is a rare bird. A self-distrustful Yankee is scarcer. There is not a representative of any nation or section who comes nearer taking himself at par. It may be added the Yankee usually passes at face value.*

¶ Hidden away in the archives at Washington is the official diary of Andrew Ellicott. In existence is a collection of official letters of Baron Carondelet. The diary is a quaint looking old volume heavily bound in leather. The letters are in the original, the hand writing of the Baron. They have never been published. Diary and letters taken together tell a story of “the Yankee and the Louisiana Purchase.” It is not a recital of bloody deeds. The Yankee goes to war only as the dernier resort. He applies to difficult situations a self control and a steadfast purpose which are logical results of self knowledge and which are more invincible than arms.

¶ In all of the history of the United States there is no brighter chapter than that in which Andrew Ellicott and Baron Carondelet are central figures. The echoes of the Centennial Celebration at New Orleans are still booming. We are living in an atmosphere of history. The Louisiana Purchase of one hundred years ago is a household word with us to-day.

¶ We hear much of Jefferson and of Napoleon, of Livingstone and of Monroe for what they did in this greatest of peaceable acquisitions of territory. We honor the Americans who participated in the treaty

negotiations at Paris one hundred years ago. But before them came the Yankee, preparing the way for the purchase of Louisiana. His was the work which made not only possible but inevitable the transfer of this territory to the United States.

¶ We know much more than we did a few years ago or a few months ago about the immediate circumstances of the acquisition of Louisiana. Events which preceded and were really a vital part of the movement are hidden in the archives. They are scarcely mentioned in the histories.

¶ For ten years preceding the purchase of the Louisiana Territory the head of the Government for Spain was the Baron Carondelet. Sometimes the Baron, as appears in his official correspondence, signed himself El Baron and sometimes Le Baron. His signature varied, it seems, according as his recollection of his native country, France, or his allegiance to his Catholic Majesty, the King of Spain, was uppermost in his own mind. The Baron inclined by turns toward the country of his nativity and toward his adopted country. He was a Frenchman by birth and a Spaniard officially. The Baron addressed his official communications with such freedom that they contain much that is interesting even one hundred years after they were written.

¶ Baron Carondelet occupied the seat of Government in New Orleans, Upper Louisiana, that part of the great territory lying north of Arkansas, was under Governor De Lassus who derived his authority from the Baron. In the De Lassus family there descended from father to son a casket, accompanied by the injunction that the contents were to be burned.

For some reason the injunction was wisely disregarded.

¶ Baron Carondelet's letters, addressed on official matters to Governor De Lassus, are in existence. They are held by a citizen of the Louisiana Purchase as priceless historical relics. The correspondence begins as early as 1794 and is a revelation of conditions existing along the Mississippi for several years preceding the actual transfer of sovereignty of Louisiana to the United States in 1803.

¶ The Baron speaks in one of his letters, of "the pretended treaty concluded between Spain and the United States." That pretended treaty is the one referred to by President Washington in his famous Farewell Address. The retiring father of his country made an earnest appeal to his fellow citizen against sectionalism. He warned his countrymen against partisans who misrepresent rivals. He referred to this treaty with Spain as solving a situation in the southwest which it seemed nothing but war could settle. It is true that the treaty had been negotiated. The President regarded it as of the highest importance to the country. It is evident from the Baron's letters and from subsequent acts, that Spain, true to her theory of diplomacy, had put upon paper what there was no intention to carry out.

¶ At the mouth of the Mississippi the Spanish sovereignty imposed all manner of burdens on the American commerce, upon the ships which came in from the Gulf and upon the flat boats which came down from the Ohio and its tributaries.

¶ John Adams succeeded Washington. In the southwest notwithstanding the treaty, conditions grew

worse and worse. The settlers of the Ohio Valley, the Kentuckians and Tennesseans, were insisting that the mouth of the Mississippi should be open to free navigation. They were threatening to take the law in their own hands. A United States senator was intriguing with British authority to promote hostilities in the Mississippi Valley. A general of high rank in the American army was under Spanish pay. Representatives of France were recruiting and inciting to rebellion in the Mississippi Valley. Aaron Burr was dreaming of a southwestern Empire. It seemed as if an outbreak could not possibly be avoided, when Andrew Ellicott with a little band of carefully selected officers from the extreme eastern part of the country took flat boats and started down the Ohio from the vicinity of Pittsburg, authorized to carry out the provisions of the treaty upon which Washington had placed so much dependence and which Baron Carondelet had described as "pretended." The Yankee never faced a situation more favorable to war and brought peace out of it.

¶ Ellicott's voyage was one of months. It was a series of adventures with sand bars and ice gorges in the Ohio. In the Mississippi it was one encounter after another with Spanish procrastination. The treaty acknowledged American authority to the East Bank of the Mississippi. The Spanish flag still floated at posts from the mouth of the Ohio to the Gulf.

¶ Spanish opposition meant something more than delay. Carondelet's letters show that he was preparing for war. He told Governor De Lassus how he should throw his artillery into the river at St. Louis if worst came to worst.

¶ With rare tact which quickly seized upon every advantage but did not precipitate hostilities Ellicott proceeded down the river raising the flag of the United States along the east bank. He reached Natchez in 1797. Immediately upon his arrival there Ellicott sent a letter to Carondelet formally notifying him that he had taken possession in the name of the United States of the country along the Mississippi. He was now ready to meet the Spanish Commissioners in order to define the southern boundary between Natchez and New Orleans in accordance with the treaty. Then ensued a supreme test of Yankee diplomacy and statesmanship. Ellicott's diary in plain matter of fact language tells the story:

¶ "Before we encamped the following intelligence was communicated to me through confidential channels. First, that in September previous to my arrival in that country, the Baron de Carondelet in a private conversation declared the treaty would not be carried into effect, that he as principal commissioner would evade, or delay, from one pretense or another, the commencement of the operations. Secondly, that a letter had been written bearing date June 16th, 1796, by Governor Gayoso, to a confidential friend, stating that the treaty was not intended to be carried into effect, and that delay on their part would reduce it to a dead letter. And, thirdly, that the country was, or would be ceded to the Republic of France. This intelligence was kept a profound secret for two reasons: first, because its being known might have produced suspicions injurious to individuals, and secondly, that we might be able gradually to effect our objects and secure to the United States a country very important both from

its situation and value of its commerce, before any direct explanations should take place.

¶ “I considered it my duty, as a citizen of the United States, not only to retain the post we then occupied, but to extend our limits if hostilities should commence. This is not meant as an apology for my conduct, but a declaration of my sentiments. My commissary, Mr. Anderson, was directed to procure all the ammunition he could find among our friends, but to do it in as private a manner as possible. My party then consisted of about 30 persons (exclusive of the escort which yet remained at the Bayou Pierre), well acquainted with the woods, and generally armed with rifles.

¶ “We had been but a few days at Natchez, before the Indians became very insolent, insulted a number of our men, walked about the camp with drawn knives, and one night we were informed that they intended attacking us, and that they actually came part of the way from their camp towards ours, but whether for the purpose suggested I am not certain.”

¶ The situation grew more critical. It called not only for courage at Natchez but for state-craft at New Orleans. There is a portion of this journal and which is in the nature of a most valuable contribution to American history and which at the same time will be a revelation to the literary world. Mr. Ellicott writes:

¶ “Mr. Philip Nolan whom I have already mentioned, had now been some weeks in New Orleans; he had at different times been much favored by the Spanish government particularly in being permitted to take, and dispose of wild horses, which are to be found in vast numbers west of the Mississippi; and from his

singular address, and management had much of the Governor General's, the Baron de Carondelet's, confidence, who informed him (Mr. Nolan) that the troubles were becoming serious up the river (meaning Natchez), but that he was determined to quiet them, by giving the Americans lead, and the inhabitants hemp; and he asked Mr. Nolan, if he would take an active part in the expedition, to which he replied, 'a very active one.'

¶ "The Baron had carried his plan so far, as to direct a camp to be marked out at Baton Rouge for a considerable body of men, and a contractor was engaged to supply the provisions. This intelligence was conveyed to me through a confidential channel, but a knowledge of it was kept from the inhabitants of the district, first, because its being known would injure, if not ruin Mr. Nolan, and a few others, and secondly, had it been made public, it would have been impossible to restrain some of the inhabitants from committing hostilities. It was thought best, to counteract secretly the plans of the Baron in the city of New Orleans, and turn his weapons upon himself should he persevere in executing his design."

¶ Just at the point of hostilities but without the firing of a gun this situation continued month after month. Step by step was taken toward the enforcement of the treaty. Carondelet yielded grudgingly. He was paying bribes to certain renegade Americans whose names Ellicott reveals. He was endeavoring to incite the Indians in the disputed region to attack the little bands of American soldiers. He even looked to the possibilities of buying the general destined to succeed Anthony Wayne in command of the United States Army. At every point he failed.

¶ Spanish troops continued to garrison the fort at Natchez until the Americans fixed April 1st, 1798, as the date of forcible dispossessions. On the 29th of March, at midnight, guns were heard; the Spanish troops fled from the fort, proceeded to the river in haste and embarked for New Orleans. The Spanish flag in all the region from the Ohio to the thirty-first parallel below Natchez went down. Out of the district of Natchez was evolved the Territory of the Mississippi. The first Governor appointed by President Adams was Winfield Sargent, another eastern man.

¶ The boundary of the United States had been moved south and west. Spain had fallen back to the middle of the Mississippi. With the end of John Adams' administration came the establishment of Washington's treaty in all its provisions and the successful conclusion which made inevitable the acquisition of the Province of Louisiana two years later, in 1803.

¶ There was no war. There was only one martyr. Philip Nolan rendered invaluable service to the Americans, as Andrew Ellicott repeatedly testifies. He remained in New Orleans secretly checkmating the designs of Baron Carondelet. Apparently he continued in the confidence of the Spanish. That they suspected Nolan, however, there is evidence in what followed. In 1801, the Spanish Governor of Louisiana gave to Nolan a commission to organize a party for an expedition to Texas to capture wild horses. He issued to him a pass and safe conduct commending him to the Spanish Governor of Texas. Nolan started with his twenty companions. He had but just passed the border into Texas when he was shot to death by order of

the Spanish Governor of the Province. His companions were taken to Mexico, held prisoners for years and compelled finally to throw dice to determine which should die first.

¶ By the strange irony of fate, a New England author sixty years later, in complete ignorance of the true story of Philip Nolan, the patriot, chose his name for a fictitious character in the Aaron Burr conspiracy and applied it to the "MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY." (Applause.)

C The President: We read in our school histories of the invasion of the Saxons into England and their extermination of the Celts. It seems now, in the nineteenth century, that history is reversed and the Celts are invading New England and we find names in our public offices in New England towns which are not found in the roster of the Mayflower. I know of no one who is better fitted to discuss this, than our gifted friend, the President of the Knights of St. Patrick, Mr. William Marion Reedy. (Applause.)

THE CELTIC INVASION OF NEW ENGLAND.

BY MR. WILLIAM MARION REEDY.

President of the Knights of Saint Patrick.

“Th’ more I see iv thim, th’ more I says to mesilf
that th’ rale boney fide Irishman is no more thin a
foreigner born away from home.”—*Mr. Dooley.*

C Mr. President, and ladies and gentlemen of the New England Society: Of course you will understand that it gives me, as an Irishman born in St. Louis, in that historic section of it known as Kerry Patch, great pleasure to join in a celebration in which the name of England occurs in any manner to permit him to express our feelings with moderation. When

Mr. Judson asked me to appear as the representative of the Knights of Saint Patrick at the New England Dinner, being the humble and unoratorical president of an organization composed entirely of orators, I was very much perturbed and somewhat frightened, but I gathered hope and faith, and concluded that I would appear here, somewhat in the same spirit that moved the Irishman who, being called to the bedside of his wife, who was about to die, and having had in contemplation the joys which are always attendant upon an Irish wake, was asked by his wife,—“Patrick darlint, may I ask ye for a last favor?” “Bridget,” says he, “you may.” “Well,” says she, “I’ll be dying to-day, and be laid out to-morrow, and the day after I’ll have the funeral; and I would ask ye for the favor, would ye ride out to the graveyard with my mother?” “Sure, and I will, Bridget,” he replied, “but it will spoil th’ day for me.” (Laughter.)

¶ It having been written of old time that the Irish were destined to rule every land but their own, it naturally followed that they should eventually come into control of New England. Possibly as a first step to vengeance upon Old England. This began farther back, perhaps, than you may have imagined; because it was in the ninth century, I believe, that a good Irishman known as Saint Brendan sailed away and established churches in Iceland. And it is a notorious fact that at the Council of Trent there were six bishops from Iceland, which was then known as New Ireland. Saint Brendan, who, though a bishop, was somewhat of a navigator, sailed about as far as the coast of New England; and still later an Irishman had a share not only in invading New England but the whole hemis-

phere, because it is a matter, also of record, that the sailing master of the Santa Maria, in the Columbus expedition, was a man named Maguire, and was one of the first to land. It is a matter of tradition, however, that when he landed, he met another Irishman who had been there several years before. (Laughter.)

¶ Your worthy President has said that there is no record of there having been any Irishmen on board the Mayflower, but a little passage in his speech this evening leads me to believe from indirect evidence that there must have been some Irishmen there after all, since I cannot otherwise account for the existence of dissension on board that historic vessel. The Irish have been destined, as I remarked a moment ago, to rule all lands but their own; and as I sat here and listened to the eloquence of His Excellency, Mr. Wong, I felt convinced that somewhere, far, far back in that long line of ancestry stretching back to "the twilight of fable" some one in his family must have kissed the Blarney Stone. (Laughter.)

¶ It was very natural for the Irish to come to New England, for they had abundant cause to come, and for the same reason that the Puritans had. The Irish as well as the Puritans suffered from religious oppression, and it is gratifying to think that as we look back upon the history of this country we find as a general thing wherever there is a ruction or insurrection going on in favor of human liberty, in behalf of the right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, you will find the Irishman and the Puritan battling shoulder to shoulder. The Irish, as you know, have taken charge of New England. The Honorable Patrick H. Collins has been three times

elected Mayor of Boston, which is a greater achievement, you must admit, than that of the three times mayor, Whittington, of London. And more than half the towns of New England, I am informed, have Irish mayors, and all of them are ruled by Irish policemen. I do not know myself what New England would have done if the Irishmen had not come along to buy up the abandoned farms of which we have been reading so much. I am told by statisticians, who occasionally get in an interesting fact, that there are more Irish originally and of the first and second generations in New England than there are in all Ireland. We know that the greatest Irish city in the world is New York; and, now you would think the second one was Dublin, wouldn't you? But it is not. It is Boston.

¶ The Irish emigration to New England did not begin, really, in any great numbers until shortly after 1848; and then again they were fleeing from their own land, fleeing from the famine which had been imposed upon them by the infamous land system enforced upon them by the laws and the lawmakers in the interest of absent landlords resident in England. The Irish have done service for and left their mark upon New England in many ways. You have but to look at the map of Maine to see the cities of Belfast and Londonberry, and you have but to read the history of New Hampshire and Vermont to come across such mellifluous names as Sullivan attached to the names of men who have deserved well of those commonwealths. There is a monument in Boston, I believe, to a Revolutionary hero named O'Brien. General John Stark, if I mistake not, was the son of an Irishman. Another man who rose to the achievement of

more than ordinary position was Matthew Lyon, who afterwards became, I believe, the original carpet bagger, having been territorial governor, successively, of Kentucky and Arkansas. A man named Peter Jackson is responsible for the establishment of the great manufacturing industries at Lowell. It would be useless to go over all the other names which may be taken out of contemporary and ancient chronicles. The Irish have found in the New Englanders, a balance, I think, for their own mercurial and somewhat emotional disposition. It is not at all impossible that some staid and sober Puritan has received a not entirely unpleasant savor of *bonhomie* from contact and admixture with the sentimental and festive and frolicsome Irishman. The Irish, as we all know, have prospered most abundantly in New England; and we hear from them, even now, that they fight all the year 'round with the Yankees about religion and politics; but when an Irishman wants somebody to endorse his note, he goes and is seldom disappointed, to a descendant of the Pilgrim fathers. (Laughter.)

¶ But the Irish are in sympathy, far more than people might think from a superficial examination of the facts, with all the New England ideals. The Irishman at his best and under favorable conditions is one who upholds ever the standards of purity which we associate with the idea of home. The Irishman is a believer in fair play; the Irishman is a believer, as I said, in liberty of conscience; the Irishman is eminently well fitted to fit in anywhere he may find himself, in any part of the globe, and he has found himself nowhere more congenially situated than in New England.

These are all general statements, and it is growing late, and I am the last speaker of the list and I think the most effective thing I can do with my speech to make it an eminent success is to close it by thanking you on my own part and in behalf of the society I have the honor to represent for your very kind attention. (Prolonged applause and laughter.)

The President: We will close with the singing of America. Our friend, Mr. Wong, asked us to excuse him, as he is obliged to take the train to join his family at Indianapolis. Doctor Patton will start the hymn.

The members then stood up and sang America, after which the meeting dispersed.

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the New England Society was held at the Mercantile Club, February 29, 1904.

President F. N. Judson presided.

The following officers were elected:

President.

CLINTON ROWELL.

Vice-Presidents.

CHARLES H. BAILEY.

EDWARD C. ELIOT.

HORATIO D. WOOD.

Executive Committee.

F. N. JUDSON.

SELDEN P. SPENSER.

Secretary.

AUGUSTUS L. ABBOTT.

Treasurer.

GEO. M. BARTLETT.

Treasurer's Report

REPORT OF GEO. M. BARTLETT, TREASURER NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY, FEBRUARY 29, 1904.

RECEIPTS.

| | | | | |
|--|----|-------|----|-------------|
| February 28, 1903. Cash on hand..... | \$ | 1,564 | 10 | |
| Collection, 111 annual dues, \$5.00..... | | 555 | 00 | |
| Collection, 4 back dues, \$5.00 | | 20 | 00 | |
| Collection, 7 initiations, \$5.00..... | | 35 | 00 | |
| Collection, 68 guests, \$2.50..... | | 170 | 00 | |
| Interest on time deposit | | 41 | 25 | \$2,385 35. |

EXPENDITURES.

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----|-----|----|----------|
| Printing Proceedings, 1903..... | \$ | 123 | 25 | |
| Printing Notices | | 4 | 30 | |
| Postage and Envelopes | | 21 | 06 | |
| Banquet, Music | | 37 | 50 | |
| Menus and Diagrams | | 34 | 25 | |
| Hotel Expenses of Guests..... | | 24 | 60 | |
| Carriages for Guests | | 13 | 00 | |
| Stenographer | | 23 | 75 | |
| Table Service | | 373 | 00 | \$654 71 |

February 29, 1904. Balance cash on hand..... \$1,730 64

GEORGE M. BARTLETT, Treasurer.

Constitution and By-Laws

OF THE

NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY

OF SAINT LOUIS.

I.

This Association shall be known as the "NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY OF ST. LOUIS.

II.

The officers of this society shall be a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a Secretary, and an Executive Committee, consisting of six members, together with the President, Treasurer and Secretary, who shall be *ex-officio* members thereof. All officers, except the members of the Executive Committee shall be elected annually, and hold their offices for one year, or until their successors are duly elected. The regular term of office of the Executive Committee shall be three years, two being chosen each year. Any vacancy in any office that may occur shall be filled by the Executive Committee.

III.

There shall be an annual meeting of the Society, which shall be held in February, the day to be fixed by the Executive Committee, at which meeting there shall be an election of the officers of the Society for the ensuing year, and other business of importance to the society may be transacted.

IV.

Any person of good moral character, of New England birth or rearing, or a descendant of a male or female native of any of the New England States, shall be eligible to become a member of the Society, and shall be admitted a member of the society on a majority vote of the members of the Executive Committee at any meeting of the committee, or at any annual meeting of the society, by a majority vote of those members present; and being so admitted, shall become a member thereof on paying the admission fee and subscribing his name to the Constitution and By-Laws.

V.

The admission fee shall be five dollars, and the annual dues five dollars, which shall be payable to the Treasurer on the first day of October of each year. If the annual dues of any member shall remain unpaid for a period exceeding one year, the society or the Executive Committee may drop such member from the list of members for non-payment of dues. The payment at one time of fifty dollars by any regularly elected member shall constitute such person a life member of the society, and shall entitle such person to all the privileges of the society during life without further payments.

VI.

The Executive Committee shall prepare a festival and dinner in celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims, in December of each year, the day to be fixed by the committee. Each member shall be entitled to bring to the annual dinner one person besides himself, who may participate in the dinner on the payment by the member of such additional sum as the committee shall deem necessary, not exceeding five dollars, and the Executive Committee may invite as many guests to participate in the dinner as the condition of the treasury shall warrant.

In Memoriam





HENRY M. POLLARD was born June 14, 1836, at Plymouth, Vt. He was the son of Moses Pollard who was a man of prominence in the State of Vermont, having been chosen to its legislature ten terms. His mother's name was Abigail Brown. Mr. Pollard received his education in the Common Schools of Vermont and at Black River Academy and graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1857. Coming west he studied law at Milwaukee, Wis., and was admitted to the Bar in 1861. At the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted in the Eighth Vermont Infantry, and by successive promotions attained the rank of Major. In 1865 he came to Missouri and settled at Chillicothe, entering upon the practice of his profession. He held, successively, while living there, the offices of County Attorney of Livingston county, Mayor of Chillicothe, and Representative to Congress from that district. In 1879 he removed to St. Louis where he continued actively in the practice of his profession until his death. In 1864, while on a leave of absence from the army, he married Mariel E. Adams. He died February 24, 1904. His widow survived him only a month, dying March 24, 1904. He left the following children: Alice E., Annie C., wife of Walter Scholv, Kate Louise, wife of Henry F. Hafner, and Harry M. In 1885 he was largely instrumental in the formation of the New England Society of St. Louis and was its first President.



ALEXANDER M. AVERILL was born at Fall River, Mass., June 17, 1843. At the age of seventeen he entered the employ of the Oak Hill Clothing Store in Boston, Mass., remaining there until 1862, when he went to Chicago. After the war he came to St. Louis and became identified with the clothing business, embarking for his own account with Archibald E. Mills as a partner in 1875, remaining here continuously since that time. He died November 18, 1903.



AUGUSTUS FREDERICK SHAPLEIGH, merchant, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., January 9, 1810. After some years at home, he accepted a position with Rogers Bros. & Co., hardware merchants of Philadelphia. He remained with this house until 1843 having become a junior partner. The house then determined on a branch. Mr. Shapleigh in 1859, became identified as trustee and director with the State Bank of St. Louis, formerly known as the State Savings Institution, and until 1900 attended actively to the duties of the position. He was twenty-eight years director of the Merchants National Bank, resigning the position in 1890. He was for many years President of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, and in 1894 still retained the Vice-presidency of the Covenant Mutual Life Insurance Company, which he had held for many years. Mr. Shapleigh was married in Philadelphia in 1838 to Elizabeth Ann Umstead, born March 25, 1818.

Members of the Society

HONORARY MEMBERS.

*Hon. William M. Evarts.

General Fitzhugh Lee.

*John P. Newman, D. D.

Thomas Dimmock.

*General William T. Sherman.

*General John Pope.

*Hon. Samuel Treat.

Hon. Ethan A. Hitchcock.

 *Deceased.

MEMBERS AND ADDRESSES.

A

Abbott, Augustus L.....412 Security Building
 Adams, Charles M.420 Olive Street
 Adams, Elmer B.....U. S. District Court
 Akin, Thomas14 Nicholson Place
 Allen, Edmund T.Wainwright Building
 Andrews, George K.....Court House

B

Bailey, Charles H.....208 North Eighth Street
 Baker, George A., Jr....Second and Vine
 Baker, Walter H.....Clark Avenue and Tenth Street
 Barnard, George D.....Laclede and Vandeventer Avenues
 Barrows, J. C.....Security Building
 Barstow, Charles W.....617 North Second Street

| | | |
|----------------------------|------|----------------------------|
| Bartlett, George M..... | 14 | South Broadway |
| Bascom, Joseph D..... | 45 | Westmoreland Place |
| Bemis, Stephen A..... | 601 | South Fourth Street |
| Benedict, Augustus W..... | | Seventh and Spruce Streets |
| Birge, Julius C..... | 4038 | Duncan Avenue |
| Blackmer, Lucien R..... | | Equitable Building |
| Blackmer, Lucien Guy..... | | Webster Groves |
| Blagden, Edward R..... | 4548 | McPherson Avenue |
| Blodgett, Wells H..... | 5129 | Washington Boulevard |
| Blossom, Henry M..... | 5617 | Cabanne Avenue |
| Boyd, Willard W..... | 5321 | Waterman Avenue |
| Bridge, Hudson Eliot | 27 | Westmoreland Place |
| Bridges, Appleton S..... | 2007 | South Compton Avenue |
| Brinsmade, Hobart | 4429 | Morgan Street |
| Burnham, Samuel G..... | 117 | Locust Street |
| Bushnell, David I..... | 109 | North Second Street |
| Butler, James G..... | | Mercantile Trust Company |

C

| | | |
|------------------------------|------|-----------------------------|
| Carpenter, George O..... | | Russell and Compton Avenues |
| Catlin, Daniel | | Security Building |
| Catlin, Ephron | 15 | Vandeventer Place |
| Chaplin, Winfield Scott..... | | Washington University |
| Child, F. W. | | Commonwealth Trust Company |
| Clifford, Alfred | 22 | Westmoreland Place |
| Cobb, Charles W. S..... | 4415 | Morgan Street |
| Collins, Lewis E..... | 5471 | Delmar Avenue |
| Coleman, Norman J..... | 3821 | Westminster Place |
| Comstock, T. Griswold..... | 3401 | Washington Avenue |
| Cowdery, E. E. | 716 | Locust Street |
| Cram, George T..... | 415 | Locust Street |
| Crawford, Mrs. Hanford | 4396 | Lindell Boulevard |

D

| | | |
|-------------------------|------|---------------------------|
| Dana, George D. | 1440 | North Main Street |
| Day, Asa W. | 415 | North Fourth Street |
| Dean, William B. | 4422 | Westminster Place |
| Drake, George S. | 64 | Vandeventer Place |
| Durgin, Freeman A. | | Mernod & Jaccard Building |

E

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Eddy, Albert M. | 500 North Main Street |
| Eliot, Edward C. | Rialto Building |
| Elliott, Howard | Globe-Democrat Building |

F.

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Filley, Chauncey I. | 2700 Lawton Avenue |
| Fiske, George F. | 948 Laurel Avenue |
| Fling, W. W. | 527 Mermod & Jaccard Building |

G.

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Goddard, Joseph W. | 413 South Seventh Street |
| Gray, Melvin L. | Houser Building |
| Gregg, Norris B. | 811 North Sixth Street |
| Gregg, William Henry | 3013 Pine Street |

H.

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Haynes, Delos R. | Missouri Trust Building |
| Holbrook, Walter J. | Hotel Beers |
| Holmes, John H. | 520 Olive Street |
| Holton, J. B. | 520 Olive Street |
| Homer, William B. | 421 Olive Street |
| Hoyt, Edward R. | 4481 West Pine Boulevard |
| Hubbard, Robert M. | 322 Pine Street |
| Hubbard, Henry F. | |
| Humphrey, Frank W. | 113 North Broadway |

J.

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Jackson, Edward F. | 4400 Morgan Street |
| Judson, Frederick N. | Rialto Building |

K.

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Kendrick, Justin S. | Euitable Building |
| Kimball, Thomas D. | 421 Olive Street |

L.

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Leonard, L. L. | Security Building |
| Lowe, S. E. | Century Building |
| Ludington, Francis H. | 8 North Main Street |

M.

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| McIntyre, Frank Palmer | 709 Bank of Commerce |
| Mekeel, Charles Haviland | Cortright Hall, St. Louis County |
| Merrell, Charles L. | Bank of Commerce |
| Merriam, Edwin G. | Equitable Building |
| Moore, Philip North | 3125 Lafayette Avenue |
| Morrill, Henry L. | 3805 Delmar Avenue |

N.

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| Newcomb, George A. | Locust and Seventh Streets |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|

O.

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Orr, Edward S. | 3223 Lafayette Avenue |
|---------------------|-----------------------|

P.

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Paddock, Caius | Tenth and Spruce Streets |
| Paddock, Orville | Tenth and Spruce Streets |
| Parker, George T. | Broadway and Locust Street |
| Parsons, Charles | 2804 Pine Street |
| Partridge, Arthur S. | 402 Commonwealth Trust Building |
| Pattison, Everett W. | Union Trust Building |
| Patton, Cornelius H. | 3707 Westminster Place |
| Peabody, W. R. | Hotel Berlin |
| Perkins, Clarence M. | 3643 Blaine Avenue |
| Perry, George W. | Ninth and Lucas Streets |
| Pike, Sherman B. | Colonist Trust Building |
| Plant, Frederick S. | 814 North Fourth Street |
| Plant, George H. | 3643 Washington Avenue |
| Pope, Henry O. | 5927 West Cabanne Place |
| Post, Lewis W. | Equitable Building |

R.

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Rice, Frank R. | 305 North Fourth Street |
| Roblee, J. H. | 3657 Delmar |
| Rowell, Clinton | Rialto Building |
| Ryan, Frank K. | 506 Olive Street |

S.

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Sampson, Clark H. | Tenth and St. Charles Streets |
| Sands, James T. | 320 Roe Building |
| Saunders, William Flewellyn | Business Men's League |
| Sawyer, Frank O. | 213 North Third Street |
| Sawyer, I. H. | 1018 Washington Avenue |
| Say, Wm. J. | 1034 Thornby Place |
| Shepley, John F. | St. Louis Union Trust Building |
| Short, Rev. William | 3692 Pine Street |
| Smith, W. D. Griswold | 815 Missouri Trust Building |
| Snow, Marshall S. | Washington University |
| Southwick, G. E. | 1018 Washington Avenue |
| Spencer, Horatio N. | 2723 Washington Avenue |
| Spencer, Selden P. | Commonwealth Trust Building |
| Stanard, Edwin O. | 305 Chamber of Commerce |
| Stearns, Melvin H. | 300, South Fourth Street |
| Stickney, William A. | 209 North Fourth Street |

T.

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Taylor, Frederick W. | World's Fair |
| Teachout, Oscar L. | 5352 Maple Avenue |
| Tebbetts, Lewis B. | Tenth and Spruce Streets |
| Trealease, Wm. | Missouri Botanical Garden |
| Tyzzer, Walter G. | 912 North Taylor Avenue |

V.

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Van Ornum, John Lane | Washington University |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|

W.

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Walbridge, Cyrus P. | Fourth and Market Streets |
| Walton, Farwell | 4121 North Grand Avenue |
| Whitelaw, Oscar L. | 409 North Second Street |
| Whitelaw, Robert H. | 409 North Second Street |
| Whitman, Charles E. | 6900 South Broadway |
| Wolfe, Daniel R. | Laclede Building |
| Wood, Francis C. | 224 Walnut Street |
| Wood, Horatio D. | Circuit Court |
| Wyman, Henry P. | 103 North Third Street |

Y.

| | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| York, F. B. | 913 Carleton Building |
|------------------|-----------------------|

TABLE DIAGRAM OF THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY OF ST. LOUIS

2

Dr. T. G. Comstock.
Mrs. T. G. Comstock.
Mr. Geo. A. Newcomb.
Mrs. Geo. A. Newcomb.
Mr. Geo. T. Cram.
Mrs. Geo. T. Cram. •

6

Mr. Geo. D. Barnard.
Mrs. Geo. D. Barnard.
Dr. Bransford Lewis.
Mrs. Bransford Lewis.

7

Mr. F. H. Ludington.
Mrs. F. H. Ludington.
Mr. E. K. Ludington.
Mrs. E. K. Ludington.

8

Mr. Edw. Hidden.
Mrs. Chas. P. Pettus.
Mr. H. M. Meier.
Mrs. H. M. Meier.

9

Mr. Geo. W. Perry.
Mrs. Geo. W. Perry.
Mr. W. R. Peabody.
Mrs. Clara P. Fox.

10

Rev. C. H. Patton.
Mrs. C. H. Patton.
Mr. Chas. M. Adams.
Mrs. Chas. M. Adams.
Mr. A. M. Eddy.
Mrs. M. P. Walbridge.

11

Mr. J. S. Kendrick.
Mrs. J. S. Kendrick.
Mr. W. C. Rumsey.
Mrs. W. C. Rumsey.

4

Mr. D. R. Wolfe.
Mrs. D. R. Wolfe.
Miss Joanna Wolfe.
Mr. E. A. Mason.
Mr. F. P. McIntyre.
Mrs. F. P. McIntyre.

Mr. Chas. Parsons.
Hon. E. B. Adams.
Mr. O. L. Whitelaw.
Mrs. C. P. Walbridge.
Hon. Chang Yow Tong.
Mrs. Walter B. Stephens.
His Excellency Wong Kai Kah.
Mr. F. N. Judson.
Hon. John M. Allen.
Mrs. F. N. Judson.
Mr. William M. Reedy.
Mr. Walter B. Stevens.
Mr. C. P. Walbridge.
Mrs. O. L. Whitelaw.

3

Mr. G. Calhoun.
Mrs. G. Calhoun.
Mr. F. N. Judson.
Mr. G. S. Johns.
Mrs. G. S. Johns.
Mr. M. S. Snow.

13

Mr. G. E. Southwick.
Mrs. G. E. Southwick.
Mr. I. H. Sawyer.
Mrs. I. H. Sawyer.

14

Mr. Clinton Rowell.
Mrs. Clinton Rowell.
Mr. H. Brinsmade.
Mrs. H. Brinsmade.
Mr. Asa W. Day.
Mrs. Asa W. Day.

15

Mr. J. C. Barrows.
Mrs. J. C. Barrows.
Mr. L. L. Leonard.
Mrs. L. L. Leonard.
Mr. E. G. Merriam.
Mrs. E. G. Merriam.

16

Mr. L. R. Blackmer.
Mrs. L. R. Blackmer.
Mr. L. G. Blackmer.
Miss Jane Wilkinson.
Mr. F. S. Plant.
Mrs. F. S. Plant.

17

Mr. J. C. Birge.
Mrs. J. C. Birge.
Mr. W. W. Birge.
Mrs. W. W. Birge.
Mr. A. W. Benedict.
Mrs. A. W. Benedict.

18

Mr. Chas. H. Bailey.
Mr. D. I. Bushnell.
Mr. J. H. Dann.
Mr. H. L. Morrill.
Mr. F. K. Ryan.
Mrs. J. H. Tracy.

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